ANNUAL REPORT

The Provincial Court of Manitoba

2004-2005
&
2005-2006

2007-04571/

The Honourable Chief Judge
Raymond E. Wyant

The Provincial Court of Manitoba

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The Honourable Dave Chomiak
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
104 Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

Dear Mr. Chomiak:

I am pleased to enclose the Provincial Court's third Annual Report for the fiscal years April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005, and April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Wyant
Chief Judge

Encl.

The Provincial Court of Manitoba

Our mission:

It is essential that a court, in keeping with the principles of justice, provide accessible, independent, impartial justice to the public without favour to anyone.

The Provincial Court of Manitoba is dedicated to the provision of service to the public through the effective management of available resources and to the provision of justice to our citizens with integrity, ethical conduct, and within the Rule of Law.

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Composition of the Court

During April 1, 2004 and March 31, 2005, the Provincial Court of Manitoba experienced a loss of three judges.

- The Honourable Judge Kenneth Peters (Dauphin Centre) retired on September 3, 2004.
- The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Bruce Miller (Winnipeg Centre) passed away on December 4, 2004.
- The Honourable Judge Samuel Minuk (Winnipeg Centre) retired on March 4, 2005.

A heartfelt thanks to Judge Peters and Judge Minuk for their service on the Provincial Court and best wishes to both of them for a long and happy retirement.

The court was deeply saddened and felt a profound sense of loss with the passing of Associate Chief Judge Miller. Bruce Miller was more than a colleague on the bench, he was a friend to all who knew him. His optimism, warmth and camaraderie will be missed. His dedication and service to the court will not be forgotten.

On March 31, 2005, the Judicial Nominating process was underway, seeking the appointment of two judges to the Winnipeg Centre of the court and one judge to the Dauphin Centre of the court. An eligibility list of one name would also be established respecting the Winnipeg Centre of the court in anticipation of a possible further retirement from the bench in the coming year.

On April 13, 2005 The Honourable Judge Kenneth Champagne and The Honourable Judge Kelly Moar were appointed to the Winnipeg Centre of the court and The Honourable Judge Christine Harapiak was appointed to the Dauphin Centre of the court. On December 2, 2005, The Honourable Judge Arnold Conner retired after twenty-seven years on the bench. Thank you Judge Conner, for your many years of service and dedication to the Provincial bench and best wishes in your retirement. On January 31, 2006, The Honourable Judge Robin Finlayson was appointed to the Winnipeg Centre of the court.

On December 31, 2005, The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Brian Giesbrecht decided to continue his service on the bench in the Brandon Centre of the court as a judge, after being an Associate Chief Judge for fourteen years. The court extends its utmost gratitude and appreciation to Judge Giesbrecht for his service as an Associate Chief Judge. On February 3, 2006, The Honourable Judge Wesley Swail retired, having served twenty-five years as a judge

of the Winnipeg Centre of the court. Thank you Judge Swail for your years of service and dedication to the Provincial Court and best wishes in your retirement.

A listing of the judges who comprised the Provincial Court as of March 31, 2006, is attached as Appendix A to this Report.

Contingent Liability

As of March 31, 2005, the contingent liability of the Government of Manitoba for unused retirement allowances and vacation leave of judges of the Provincial Court was $1,358,222.47 ($731,224.54 for retirement allowances and $626,997.93 for vacation leave). As of March 31, 2006, the contingent liability of the Government of Manitoba for unused retirement allowances and vacation leave of judges of the Provincial Court was $1,345,339.13 ($762,323.42 for retirement allowances and $583,015.71 for vacation leave).

The Work of the Court

The Provincial Court of Manitoba is established by *The Provincial Court Act*. It is a court of record and has primarily a criminal jurisdiction, as well as limited concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Queen's Bench in family law matters that originate outside the City of Winnipeg. More than ninety-five percent of all criminal cases in Manitoba commence in the Provincial Court.

After an individual is charged, the Provincial Court hears applications for judicial interim release (bail), presides over intake (first appearance) courts, screening, disposition and courts, preliminary inquiries (to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to order an accused to stand trial in the Court of Queen's Bench), and various types of trial courts. The Provincial Court also hears the majority of criminal cases involving young persons under the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

The Provincial Court hears cases under a variety of federal statutes, such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and hears all provincial statute cases, such as those under *The Highway Traffic Act* and *The Liquor Control Act*. The court also presides over inquests under *The Fatality Inquiries Act*, and reviews alleged police misconduct under *The Law Enforcement Review Act*.

Each week in Winnipeg, there is one judge assigned to be a duty judge and another assigned to be back-up duty judge. These judges conduct pre-trial conferences and deal with matters that do not require an appearance in court but requires a judge's decision, such as search warrant applications. Court in Winnipeg usually sits from 10:00 a.m. to noon and 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. In addition to the regularly scheduled trial and docket (first appearance) courts, judges conduct matters such as sentencing hearings, the giving of decisions and hearing breach of conditional sentence orders at 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

Fiscal Year	9:00 a.m. Hearings (Winnipeg Centre)	1:00 p.m. Hearings (Winnipeg Centre)
2004/2005	323	206
2005/2006	293	232

There are also a number of Pre-Trial Conferences and Resolution Hearings that are heard by the court. In the Winnipeg Centre of the court for 2004/2005 there were 416 Pre-Trial Conferences held and 336 Resolution Conferences. In 2005/2006 that number was up slightly with 421 Pre-Trial Conferences and 373 Resolution Conferences. Resolution Conferences are similar to Pre-Trial Conferences in that their aim is to address areas of potential agreement between counsel; ensure counsel are hearing-ready in the area of disclosure; to identify the issues of law and evidence relevant to the hearing; and to explore possible resolution of the case. A Resolution Conference will take place with matters that are proceeding to preliminary inquiry and where the hearing is set for two or more days, or has been the subject of a "focus hearing" application by either the accused or the Crown.

The utilization statistics for the following courts are provided in Appendices C to J: Non-Domestic Violence Trials; Domestic Violence Trials; Federal Trials; Youth Trials; Adult Bails; Non-Domestic Violence Screening and Dispositions; Domestic Violence Pleas/Dispositions and Resolutions; and Youth Bails, Dispositions and Screening.

With the implementation of the Domestic Violence Front End Project and the recent expansion of the project to non-domestic violence matters, the functions of the various courtrooms of the Provincial Court in Winnipeg have been altered several times since April 1, 2004. A note to this effect is provided in the overview portion of each Appendix. This "fine-tuning" of court functions is likely to continue in the future to ensure ongoing success of the Front End Project.

Two courtrooms that are key to the Front End Project in Winnipeg are courtrooms 301 and 308. Beginning in mid-November 2005, five half-days (mornings) in courtroom 301 were designated Bail Triage Courts, where charges pertaining to adult accused detained in custody make their first appearance, either on a domestic violence list or a non-domestic violence list. If the accused is ready to proceed with a bail application, then their charges are transferred to the appropriate adult bail court. If bail is consented to by the Crown, then the accused is released and remanded to an out-of-custody docket. If the accused confirms that he or she does not intend to apply for bail, then their charges are remanded to courtroom 308, and the matter will remain there until a substantive or meaningful step is taken, such as the entering of a plea and the setting of a trial or sentencing date before a judge of the court. Where, following a hearing, an adult accused is denied bail, their matters will also move to a 308 docket.

As of March 31, 2006, courtroom 308 had 3 half-days designated for in-custody accused and 3 half days designated for the first appearance of out-of-custody accused charged with a domestic violence offence. Both courtrooms 301 and 308 are presided over by Pre-Trial Coordinators or PTCs, and their role is integral to the Front End Project. Utilization statistics for the two Pre-Trial Coordination courts are provided in Appendix K.

Circuit Court

The Provincial Court holds court regularly in over sixty communities throughout Manitoba. The communities to which the court travels from a larger court centre, such as Winnipeg or Thompson is called a "circuit". This is an important facet of Provincial Court work. Community facilities, such as legion halls and school gymnasiums, become the courtroom for the day. Judges, Crown Attorneys, defence counsel and court clerks, may travel by car, plane and /or boat to a circuit court location. For a listing of all Provincial Court sitting locations, please see Appendix B.

As a result of the distances and the number of matters involved, sittings in both regional court offices and circuit court communities are measured in days as opposed to half days in Winnipeg. The circuit courts in particular, sit less frequently and matters appearing in court may not be separated into special sittings but heard together at one sitting- youth, adult and sometimes family matters combined. Appendices L to Q provide the court utilization statistics for regional and circuit court centres.

Included in this Report is an article written by Judge Roger Gregoire, a judge of the Provincial Court in The Pas, Manitoba, which gives some insight into judicial life in The Pas and its surrounding circuit court locations.

Proceedings Before the Court

The number of proceedings that come before the Provincial Court in a given year is currently measured in terms of number of charges or proceedings as opposed to number of accused persons before the court. One accused can be charged with more than one criminal offence or have before the court more than one proceeding, therefore, one can conclude that the number of accused persons, either adult or youth, before the court will be less than the number of proceedings before the court. The number of proceedings before the court for the fiscal years 2004/05 and 2005/06 are set out in the following table.

	2004/2005			2005/2006		
	Outstanding from previous year	New	Disposed of during the year	Outstanding from previous year	New	Disposed of during the year
Total Adult Charges (including businesses)	66,798	72,348	71,287	65,116	78,657	74,286
Criminal Code Offences	63,210	67,529	66,871	61,217	69,446	67,406
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Offences	1,724	1,958	1,674	2,015	2,564	1,960
Other Federal Statute Offences	188	55	112	146	328	171
Highway Traffic Act offences	595	663	522	745	2,670	1,867
Other Provincial Statute Offences	243	328	258	290	1343	795
Other matters e.g. applications, reviews, process hearings	838	1,815	1,850	799	2,322	2,163
Total Youth Charges	8,569	16,000	15,606	8,939	16,119	15,659

Availability of Trial Dates- Winnipeg

The availability of trial dates continues to be a matter that requires the ongoing commitment of all those who participate in the Provincial Court system toward addressing the factors that contribute to court delay. For in-custody domestic violence matters, the earliest possible trial dates are one to two months into the future as opposed to four to six months in the 2003/04 fiscal year. For out-of-custody domestic violence matters there has been a slight reduction, from twelve months for the earliest possible trial date to as early as nine or ten months.

For child abuse cases, the earliest possible trial dates are six months down the road, and this has remained much the same from previous years. For youth trials, both custody and non-custody cases, the delay in obtaining a trial date has also remained relatively the same when compared to 2003/04 at one to two months for in-custody cases and two to three months for out-of-custody cases.

During the 2004/05 and 2005/06 fiscal years, the earliest trial date for an out-of-custody adult matter was on average twelve months. For an in-custody adult matter, the wait for a trial date was on average two months.

Inquests

Under *The Fatality Inquiries Act*, where the Chief Medical Examiner determines that an inquest ought to be held, it is presided over by a judge of the Provincial Court. At the end of inquest hearings, the inquest judge provides a written report to the Minister of Justice and the Chief Medical Examiner. The report is to include any recommendations by the inquest judge concerning the laws of the province, programs, policies or practices of government or relevant public agencies or institutions which, in the opinion of the inquest judge, would reduce the likelihood of deaths in similar circumstances to those which resulted in the death that is the subject of the inquest. The inquest judge is not to express an opinion or make a determination about who is or could be blamed in a way that could reasonably identify a person at fault.

Inquest Reports are to be completed within six months following the end of inquest hearings, unless the Chief Judge has approved an extension (up to 3 months or in exceptional circumstances, a length of time beyond 3 months). The six month completion date for reports does not apply to those inquests where hearings were completed before July 1, 2003.

In 2004/2005 there were four Inquest Reports issued by the Provincial Court:

Name of Deceased	Date of Report Release	Time to Complete Report
Henry Dueck	April 21, 2004	6 months
Susan Capelia Redhead	July 22, 2004	21.5 months
Isobel Lathlin	September 7, 2004	9.5 months
Donald Lorne Miles	January 27, 2005	5.5 months

As of March 31, 2005, there were eight inquest hearings ongoing and seven inquests that had been called by the Chief Medical Examiner but where inquest hearing dates had yet to be scheduled or had been scheduled to commence after April 1, 2005. Two Inquest Reports were awaiting completion as of March 31, 2005.

In 2005/2006 there were nine Inquest Reports issued by the Provincial Court:

Name of Deceased	Date of Report Release	Time to Complete Report
Laura Lee Draper and Arthur Randy Gill	July 15, 2005	6 months
Leon Herman Bighetty	August 5, 2005	30 months
Richard Lagimodiere	August 12, 2005	6 months
Alan Nicolson	August 22, 2005	6 months
Glenn Fiddler	September 12, 2005	6 months
Ettie June Morris	September 12, 2005	7 months
Calvin Sean Wood	November 28, 2005	5.5 months
Anna Maciocha	March 6, 2006	2.5 months

As of March 31, 2006 there were thirteen inquests that were either ongoing, scheduled but had not yet commenced or were not as yet scheduled. At the year's end there were two inquest reports in the process of being completed.

Law Enforcement Review Act

The Law Enforcement Review Act sets out the process to be followed when there is a complaint about the conduct of members of policing agencies in Manitoba. There are two processes under the *Act* where the Provincial Court is required to be involved: one is called a "review" and the other is called a "hearing".

If the Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency decides not to take further action with respect to a complaint, the complainant may apply to the Commissioner to have the decision reviewed by a judge of the Provincial Court. In 2004/05 there were fourteen reviews conducted by Provincial Court judges and this number decreased by half in 2005/06 to seven reviews.

Hearings may be held where the Commissioner recommends a penalty for a disciplinary default and the complainant disagrees with the recommended penalty; and where the Commissioner refers the complaint to a judge for a decision on whether the complaint should result in disciplinary action. In 2004/05 there were six hearings held by the Provincial Court and in 2005/06 there were eight hearings held.

Court Projects and Initiatives

The Domestic Violence Front End Project

The Domestic Violence Front End Project was fully implemented as of March 1, 2004 and it has proven to be successful in meeting project goals. The project was designed to ensure that once a matter is before a judge, a meaningful act will occur (as opposed to endless remands and delay), and strict timelines are to be followed by Crown and defence to move matters more quickly through the system. This project was developed in cooperation with the Crown, defence counsel, Courts Administration and the Winnipeg Police Service.

Fundamental to the project are Pre-trial Coordinators who preside in court to ensure that specific administrative matters are addressed within agreed upon timelines and that in-custody accused are transported from jails to court only when necessary. Seventy-five per cent of all pre-plea matters are before the Pre-trial Coordinators. This allows judges to deal with meaningful events in court, such as contested applications, bail applications, trials and guilty pleas. As a result of this, one full trial day was added to further address trial delay. Another critical component of the project has resulted in a major and significant change in practice as Crown attorneys are assigned to files as they come into their office. This allows for Crown ownership of a file and ensures all necessary work is completed at an early stage.

The Domestic Violence Front End Project has produced the following results to date:

- Trial delay for an accused out of custody has been reduced to 11 months;
- On average, an accused who is in custody goes to trial 6 to 8 weeks earlier;
- Overtime costs for transporting accused in custody were reduced by $158,000.00 during the 2004/05 fiscal year;
- The number of Informations (criminal charges) for out of custody accused in the front end (i.e. pre-plea) has been reduced by 55%, leading to additional trial days being added to the court schedule to further address backlogs;
- Crown attorneys are generally satisfied with the new system which significantly reduces duplication of work. Crown attorneys now use their time to review files thoroughly and consult with victims;
- Crime victim service workers and victims of crime have noticed a positive change as a result of early access to the Crown assigned to conduct the prosecution; earlier trial dates allow victims to get on with their lives; and
- Defence counsel also applauds the changes. They know which Crown to contact and that the Crown will be in a position to have meaningful discussions about the case.

Those involved in the development and implementation of the project were honoured to receive the Institute of Public Administration of Canada 2005 gold medal for innovative management and to have been nominated for a United Nations Public Service Award at the close of the 2005/06 fiscal year. The project continues to be fine-tuned and is still a work in progress. Performance indicators continue to be monitored and adjustments are made in accordance with their outcomes. The success of the Domestic Violence Front End Project has led to front end reform of other areas of the Provincial Court system. It is anticipated that the now entitled Front End Project will further contribute to significant reduction in backlogs and expenditures which will provide better access to the Criminal Justice System, more effective utilization of provincial resources and improved satisfaction with the justice system.

Drug Treatment Court- Winnipeg

The Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court was officially implemented on January 10, 2006 following approximately three years of consultation and planning. Both federal and provincial justice departments have been involved in the development of the project. Both levels of government provide funding and the budget is administered by the Addictions Foundation of Manitoba (AFM). Funding is in place for a three year period. A committee, comprised of a judge of the court, private and legal aid lawyers, federal and provincial justice officials, court services personnel and representatives of social service organizations such as the AFM, established the administrative and procedural protocols for the project.

Candidates for the court must meet the project's criteria for referral, which are:

- Minimum one year participation;
- A period of stability and compliance with the program;
- Commitment to personal goals of employment, education or healthy living; and
- A favourable recommendation from the Drug Treatment Court team.

Once a candidate has been approved for referral, a treatment provider screens and assesses the candidate to determine that substance dependence exists and for an appropriate treatment plan. The candidate is provided with legal advice and is required to sign a waiver giving up his or her rights to a trial, agreeing to a delay in sentencing and committing to enter the Drug Treatment Court. A first court appearance is then made at which time release is granted upon conditions consistent with the treatment plan. The participant will then begin a period of regular

court appearances; periodic and random drug testing; and drug counselling and treatment. Each participant has access to a range of other support services that improve the chance of long-term rehabilitation.

The Drug Treatment Court occurs once per week in the Winnipeg Centre of the court and is preceded by a meeting of the judge with the drug treatment team and the parties. Through the use of rewards and sanctions, the judge assists in compliance with the treatment plan. The court is anticipating positive results and a long-term commitment to this specialized court.

FASD Youth Justice Project- Winnipeg

Another initiative that the Provincial Court is participating in recognizes the need for intensive risk management of youths in the criminal justice system who have been identified as having a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder or FASD. The project is collaboration with Justice Canada – Youth Justice Renewal Fund, Manitoba Justice, Interagency FASD Program, Clinic for Drug and Alcohol Exposed Children, Manitoba Health, the Winnipeg Police Service and Youth Forensic Services. The goals of this pilot project are to provide the young person affected with FASD with an appropriate disposition, including a multidisciplinary assessment and improved access to support services and also to provide information to all justice system participants and the young person's family on the community supports available to assist young persons with FASD.

The Role of Court Staff

There are many people that work in the court system in Manitoba and without their dedication and hard work, the court would simply not function. We tend to think only of judges and lawyers when we consider the courts, but justices of the peace, sheriff officers, trial coordinators, and court clerks, for instance, are some of the court personnel who are integral to its operation.

Justices of the Peace

Justices of the Peace are judicial officers of the Provincial Court. There are currently staff justices and there also citizens of Manitoba who serve as community justices, having been appointed by the government and who receive a small stipend for their service. In the near future, when amendments to *The Provincial Court Act* are proclaimed, there will also be judicial justices of the peace. Duties of a justice of the peace may include swearing documents, assessing fines according to legislation, issuing protection orders and peace bonds, receiving search warrant applications, releasing or remanding into custody persons accused of having committed offences and approving sureties for persons for whom bail has been approved by the court. The specific function of a justice of the peace depends upon the justice services available in a community and the training received.

Sheriff Officers

Sheriff Officers provide security in the court centres throughout Manitoba and also at some circuit court sittings. At the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex, sheriff officers provide perimeter security which involves the scanning of individuals upon entry into the court facility. Sheriff Officers are responsible for the transport and escort of accused persons in custody both within the court facility and between a court facility and the correctional institution where the accused is being detained in custody. This aspect of Sheriff Services is of great import to the efficient operation of the Provincial Court which regularly hears matters involving in-custody accused persons.

Sheriff Officers also provide a document service which involves the serving of subpoenas and other legal documents such as protection orders and writs.

Trial Coordinators

The Provincial Court Act provides in Section 8.1 that the Chief Judge:

> ...
> (b) is responsible for the judicial functions of the court, including direction over sittings of the court and the assignment of judicial duties.

In carrying out the assignment of judicial duties, the office of the trial coordinator is key. In Winnipeg, there are two trial coordinators. The regional court centres have one trial coordinator to assist with the scheduling of judges resident in those court centres. Trial coordinators also work closely with the Crown's office to ensure that the best use of court time is made, as it is the Crown that determines the number of matters that can be scheduled in a particular courtroom on a particular date.

It can be said without hesitation, that the work of the trial coordinator is challenging and ever changing. While improvements to court scheduling processes have taken place in the last few years, the challenge remains in the re-scheduling of judges when court cases collapse at the last minute, for example, as a result of a guilty plea. It is anticipated that the planned automation of the Provincial Court scheduling system will enable the court and the trial coordinators, to better track the amount of time and number of matters scheduled to ensure that the earliest court date can be provided to the parties involved.

Court Clerks

The court clerk is a pivotal position within the court system. The clerk of the court is responsible for the monitoring or recording of court proceedings, which involves both technical equipment and the completion of required court forms and documents. Since 1990, it has been the court clerk's responsibility to record court proceedings with an analog (tape) court recording system. In the near future, analog recording of court proceedings in Manitoba will be replaced with digital audio recording equipment which will store the record of a court proceeding on a compact disc, as opposed to a tape.

When we think of court clerks we also think of the person who receives and marks exhibit evidence and administers oaths to witnesses. Our court clerks undergo extensive training and receive continuing education as to the impact of changes in the law on court procedure and documentation. A fairly recent example is the change in Canada's criminal law pertaining to

young persons under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Court clerks assist not only the judge but also legal counsel and the various parties and agencies that have involvement with the court.

Legislative Amendments

In addition to presiding in court, judges prepare oral decisions and draft written decisions. Judges, not unlike lawyers and other professionals, must keep up with the changes in the law. This is achieved by attending educational seminars, most held locally but some held nationally, often sponsored by the National Judicial Institute; and reading the latest legal decisions, legislative amendments/enactments and academic articles in particular areas of the law. Referenced below are a few of the legislative changes that have come into force between April 1, 2004 and March 31, 2006 that will impact or affect the work of the court.

Federal Legislation:

Bill C-15A, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code and to amend other Acts*

- came into force in various stages with the final provisions dealing with preliminary inquiries coming into force on June 1, 2004
- the amendments which impacted the Provincial Court significantly were those that reformed or modernized criminal procedure respecting preliminary inquiries, in particular:
  - the preliminary inquiry is optional, at the request of Crown or defence;
  - the party who requests the preliminary inquiry must provide a statement of issues and witnesses;
  - a focus hearing may be held before the preliminary inquiry judge in order to narrow the focus of the inquiry;
  - Crown and defence can agree to limit the scope of the preliminary inquiry and file statements as opposed to the calling of witnesses; and
  - at the request of the accused, a judge may permit the accused to be absent from all or part of the preliminary inquiry.

Bill C-16, *An Act respecting the registration of information relating to sex offenders, to amend the Criminal Code and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

- came into force December 15, 2004
- amends the Criminal Code
- enables the Crown to apply to the court for an order requiring an offender to report regularly to a designated registration centre where certain information about the offender is to be registered in a national database maintained by the RCMP.

Bill C-2, *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (protection of children and other vulnerable persons) and the Canada Evidence Act*

- came into force in two stages, November 1, 2005 and January 1, 2006

- increases penalties for child sexual offences and for failing to provide the necessities of life and child abandonment
- makes child abuse an aggravating factor for sentencing purposes
- creates an offence of voyeurism and the distribution of voyeuristic material
- provisions to facilitate testimony of children and vulnerable persons who may be victims or witnesses.

Provincial Legislation:

The Provincial Court Amendment Act (Justices of the Peace):

- as of March 31, 2006 not yet proclaimed in force;
- clarifies the functions of three categories of justice of the peace: judicial justice of the peace, staff justice of the peace and community justice of the peace;
- judicial justices of the peace will perform duties that require a level of judicial independence similar to judges.

The Domestic Violence and Stalking Prevention, Protection and Compensation Amendment Act:

- came into force on October 31, 2005;
- expands categories of persons eligible to seek a protection order;
- court has discretion to order a person to receive counseling or therapy;
- protection order to expire after three years.

Judicial Life in the North

- The Honourable Roger Gregoire, Provincial Court Judge (The Pas Centre), originally written for the *Provincial Judges' Journal*, Vol.28. No.1.

A judge in Manitoba's The Pas region must be ready to travel long distance by car or small plane. The region which I serve is vast and contains many First Nations communities. I often feel that the need to move so often is a benefit, but not always! I must profess to be a nature lover. Sometimes after arriving back from an itinerant court session, (especially after a long winter when the sun's rays start to warm my spirits as much as my face) I stop my truck and take a long hike along my favourite trail. A few steps away from the road I am glad to see spring's first flowers. I marvel at hundreds of garter snakes emerging from their winter hideaways, or share a female moose's fears while she encourages her young to cross a small river. I have observed many of Canada's fauna over the course of these many trips, including bears, wolverine, caribou, wolves and many birds, especially those migrating.

These long hours at the wheel (sometimes travelling up to 500km per day) also allow me to reflect upon work which awaits me, or allows me to reconsider judgments already rendered. However, I must admit that these trips are much less enjoyable when the weather deteriorates. I must sometimes drive through snowstorms (with temperatures nearing –45°C with the wind factor), in the northern darkness. As a result, it's easy to become victim of a slippery road. The memory of metal scraping the pavement and a windshield shattering are etched in my mind, the result of my Toyota 4x4 overturning into the ditch.

I also remember difficult flights, especially one in particular. I was sitting in the co-pilot's seat when we were landing. Suddenly we notice a flock of seagulls and crows in the middle of the landing strip. We couldn't avoid them and hit a few. The plane was slightly damaged but luckily no one was hurt. Unfortunately we left behind eight dead birds.

The art of being a judge in a small northern Canadian community is considerably different than working in a large southern urban centre. This is especially the case in First Nations communities. The ruling does not mainly deal with the accused's culpability or innocence, or even imposing a sentence, but rather deals with finding a solution to the problem and re-establishing harmony in the village. In some villages, citizens are very involved and can help the court by becoming a member on a judicial committee, by participating in a healing circle or sometimes by offering suggestions during sentencing (on occasion with the judge's

encouragement). Often the result is a fair decision which becomes the beginning of a solution to the real problem, by recognizing that the accused suffers from a dependence which he or she finally realizes and wishes to end. Thus the court can use new ideas and attempt solutions which would not be possible in the south. The key is to recognize each community's differences and to be sensitive to the needs of each of them.

For example, there is the case, seen many times, of the drunken young man who is arrested after having disturbed the peace. Invariably, once in the RCMP truck he kicks the window and breaks it. What can he do? He is unemployed and penniless. The solution, (with the RCMP's help) is to order him to clean up RCMP vehicles once a week for many months while promising to participate in an alcohol rehabilitation program. This ruling helps him repay his debt and alleviates hard feelings between him and police authorities. Another example, an accused could be ordered to fish and contribute a certain amount of his catch to the poor or to be eaten in a community feast. I remember a young teenager who had pleaded guilty to involuntary murder and who was awaiting sentencing. A good portion of the community participated in a healing circle. Once the young accused had finished his comments, the victim's mother, also the accused's aunt crossed the hall to forgive him and to hold him in her arms. What an emotional scene! The scar which existed in this family and community had started to heal.

To keep my spirits up and to stay on the ball, I treat myself to vacations. This is when I can forget the responsibilities of being a judge. Sometimes I take a long canoe ride with my family or friends. I even deferred my salary in order to spend one year travelling around the world taking with me only one backpack. I was able to visit many wonderful places. I believe that the secret is to leave the judge's gown and to take time to rediscover life's simple pleasures.

Overview and Future Directions

- The Honourable Raymond E. Wyant, Chief Judge

INNOVATIONS:

In reviewing the work of the court over the past two years, I continue to be extremely proud of the achievements made on a number of fronts, and the commitment of all involved towards making the Provincial Court system in Manitoba effective and accountable.

The recognition of the achievements of the Front End Project, received in the form of the 2005 Gold Award for Innovative Management of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada and the nomination for the United Nations 2006 Public Service Award, is rewarding and very much appreciated by project administrators and participants. It is also an incentive toward making the Provincial Court system even better and continuing the momentum, as there is still a lot to be done. It is, above all, a testament to the energy, commitment, and creativity of all of the countless people who work in our court system.

The establishment of the Winnipeg Drug Court, under the leadership of Judge John Guy, and the FASD treatment option for high-risk youth championed by Associate Chief Judge Mary Kate Harvie, are just two important examples of the energy and dedication of the judiciary towards ensuring an open, accessible and responsive criminal justice system. Indeed, it is the constant goal of many in the criminal justice system, judges, administrators, and staff alike, to seek new and innovative ways of delivering justice to our citizens.

COMPLEMENT:

When one considers the number of judicial retirements and appointments affecting the court in the last two fiscal years, change within the court is also apparent. I anticipate that, in the coming years, we will extend best wishes to a few more colleagues on the occasion of their retirement, and express words of welcome to new members of the court. I have been concerned on some occasions about the length of time it takes to have a judge appointed to a vacancy. It is critical that the Government respond in a timely fashion to the appointment of new judges when vacancies occur.

THE NORTH:

In my previous Annual Reports I expressed the need for a third judge in the Thompson Centre of the court. I am very grateful that the Government has announced that this additional

judicial position will be forthcoming and eagerly await the commencement of the judicial nominating process in that regard. This new position will be extremely important in providing accessible justice to citizens in the north. However, there is much more to be done. For quite some time now, services in the justice system have not been adequate to serve the needs of citizens in Thompson and in the northern area. The north, particularly Thompson, is booming with mining and development. That boom will bring additional pressure to bear on services to citizens in the north, and the justice system is no exception.

The northern judge is an important step but it is only one small step. Additional issues that face Thompson include the fact that there is no remand facility for prisoners, nor any correctional facility to house prisoners who are sentenced, nor adequate facilities for youth. That means that those in custody, whether sentenced or not, have to be transported back and forth between The Pas Correctional Centre and Thompson. This is expensive and potentially dangerous. Additionally, we often see youth in conflict with the law being transported to The Pas or to Winnipeg, separate and away from their families and the resources available to them.

Equally, the court facility in Thompson is unsuitable. Located in the basement of the Provincial Building, it is already too small for the services provided and security for staff is a significant issue.

I recognize that these issues are complex and do not lend themselves to quick solutions. I am pleased to recognize that Government officials are aware of these significant problems and I look forward to continuing to work with them in a co-operative fashion to solve these pressing issues.

Relief Judges:

I continue to press for a system of relief judges to allow the court to be more flexible and responsive in providing timely and effective service.

The system of relief judges is critical to the effective operation of the court. Although we, as a court, have the responsibility to ensure that the delivery of our services is effective, the provision of appropriate resources is beyond our control. In past years, we have seen increased resources to the police agencies and to Prosecutions: resources that are critical for appropriate public safety. The result, however, is not just more cases in the system, but cases

that are becoming longer and more complex. At the end of the day, those cases funnel through a court system that has not seen a commensurate increase in resources to deal with them.

It would be prudent management to balance the allocation of resources to the various areas of the justice system in a way that ensures that backlogs and case delays will not result. Resources must be allocated equitably and in a way that achieves the maximum bang for a buck. Partners in the criminal justice system are interdependent. When resources are given to the police or to Prosecutions, it produces an inevitable result elsewhere, and that consideration must be taken into account. The absence of a relief judge system only adds fuel to this fire. Without any relief judge system, my only option when judges are not available is to close courts, and that causes backlog. Sometimes these closures are at predictable times, such as peak holiday times. But, sometimes they are as a result of illnesses and absences which cannot be predicted, or lengthy complex cases or inquests, or vacancies that have not been filled. It is critical to have a system that is well resourced and flexible enough to meet the day to day demands of the criminal justice system in order to ensure that cases are processed in a timely fashion and that backlogs are alleviated.

I applaud the Government for being responsive to the Provincial Court in other areas, but I urge the Government -- in the *strongest* possible terms -- to look at our court system's ability to respond effectively by allowing our courts to remain open and accessible. This can be done with the provision of an appropriately resourced relief judge system. There is an old advertisement that says, "Pay me now or pay me later." Investment in such a system will pay dividends by reduced backlogs and reduced file processing time.

Judicial Justices of the Peace

Another area of transition for the court is the creation and installation of Judicial Justices of the Peace. Amendments to *The Provincial Court Act* that have clarified the roles of the three levels of justice of the peace in Manitoba, judicial, staff and community justices, will in turn, enhance the ability of the court to respond to the needs of Manitobans who require the services of the court. The court looks forward to the proclamation of the amendments and the inclusion of Judicial Justices of the Peace in the work of the court.

The Provincial Court Expands

An important function of a provincial court is to be able to provide service throughout the jurisdiction of the court and, in particular, within communities where matters brought before the court have arisen. It is beneficial for community members to observe the workings of the provincial court system and to learn first hand the outcome of criminal matters that have affected their home community. In that regard I am pleased that the Provincial Court is now presiding in the communities of Sandy Bay and Camperville. I thank the Minister of Justice, court administrators and the leaders in those communities for their significant efforts and commitment toward implementing these new circuit points. I also thank the members of the Sandy Bay and Camperville communities for welcoming the court to their communities.

Judicial Outreach

For some time now in Canada, the courts and judges have been involved in programs and projects aimed at enhancing public understanding of the role of judges and the operation of the Canadian court system. The recognition of the need for judges to be more proactively involved in public outreach was the subject of *The Judicial Role in Public Education*, a publication of the Canadian Judicial Council in 1999:

> Enhancing public understanding of the role of judges and the operation of the court system must begin with education, and must be a long-term project. The CBA [Canadian Bar Association], Public Legal Education groups and other organizations are developing curricula and carrying out a wide range of educational programs that could perhaps be supported by the Council, individual Courts and their members. Opportunities may also exist to work directly with law faculties, political science departments and journalism schools to promote courses in the operation of the courts and the role of judges, and to offer judges as resource persons in the classroom.

I am pleased that our court has taken steps in this regard by both speaking about its role with student and community groups and also by being a participant in the Judge Shadowing program of the University of Manitoba, Faculty of Law. During the year, I, and a number of my colleagues on the bench, welcomed student groups to courthouses throughout the province as part of their visit to observe their court system in action. Question and answer sessions with the students stimulated discussion on the operation and function of the courts and the judicial branch of government, and the benefits of a legal system premised on the rule

of law. Similarly, judges have made themselves available to speak with members of community organizations about their role in a free and democratic society.

The Judge Shadowing program at the University of Manitoba, Faculty of Law is an opportunity for those studying the law to learn first hand the role and work of a judge of our court. First year law students attend the Law Courts in Winnipeg in groups of three and four students to "shadow" a judge for a portion of the day. This has been a very rewarding experience for both the students and the judges who participate. The court looks forward to being a part of this successful program in the coming year.

An Articling Student Program was initiated in 2004 in partnership with the Law Society of Manitoba. Each year, an articling student spends one month in the judges' chambers, doing law research, shadowing various judges in a variety of courts, attending our education seminars, and basically getting a flavour for what a Provincial Court Judge does. Two or three judges volunteer to act as mentors for the student. The aim of the program is to offer a student the experience of interacting with the judiciary in order to gain an understanding of how the court system works and insight into what is expected from the legal profession in terms of procedure and decorum – it is usually an eye-opening experience for the student. The student's sponsoring firm continues to support the student throughout the month that he or she is with the Provincial Court. This program has met with much success and we have received rave reviews from those students who have participated in the project. We look forward to continuing to offer this opportunity in the future.

Public Outreach

One of the most significant issues facing the court system and the justice system is the issue of public confidence. I recognize that our system of justice is under scrutiny, and that is a good thing. I recognize also that the confidence that the citizens of this country and this province need to have in the judicial system has been battered, and that is of great concern to me. Canadians and Manitobans can indeed be proud of the best justice system in the world: one that is emulated by developing countries whose representatives come here to learn about it. Sadly, however, we do not seem to share that same high opinion at times.

I remain concerned about the role of the media and the perpetuation of negative attitudes towards our court system. In that regard, while the press has a critical and vital role to play in informing the public and to be a watchdog for public organizations, it is also important that the press be responsible and balanced.

I also recognize, however, that the criminal justice system has a responsibility to balance the information that is given to the public and to educate the public on the role of the criminal justice system. I believe personally that my own role is a vital one on the issue of public confidence.

As Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, I have been proactive in responding to requests from the public, both directly and through representatives of the media, for information as to the workings of their justice system. I believe that enhancing understanding of the justice system will, in turn, enhance public confidence in our justice system. I will continue to take every opportunity to provide Manitobans with information about the role of the judiciary.

The Steering Committee on Justice Efficiencies and Access to the Justice System

I am pleased to report on my participation in a national committee that is designed to recommend solutions to problems relating to the efficient and effective operation of our criminal justice system. The Steering Committee on Justice Efficiencies and Access to the Justice System was established at the request of the federal, provincial and territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice in the Fall of 2003. The Steering Committee is comprised of representatives of the three major participants in the justice system: government, judges and the private bar. There are six Deputy Ministers of Justice from the federal and provincial levels, six members of the judiciary and three members of the private bar.

We began our work in December 2003 and established three subcommittees focused on the high-priority areas of: mega-trials, early case consideration, and management of cases going to trial. In January 2005, the Steering Committee completed its report on Mega-trials and in November 2005 the Steering Committee completed its report on the Management of Cases Going to Trial. The work of the subcommittee on Early Case Consideration, which I chair, continues. My involvement in the work of this Steering Committee on Justice Efficiencies and Access to the Justice System has been very rewarding and provides me and the other members

of the committee with the opportunity to truly reflect upon and consider the operation of our criminal justice system -- what is working and what can be improved -- and to make recommendations for practical and effective solutions toward a more efficient criminal justice system. As chair of the subcommittee on Early Case Consideration, I am able to bring to the table the experience to date of the Front End Project of the court, which has been of great benefit to the work of the subcommittee. I look forward to completion of the work of the subcommittee on Early Case Consideration and I am honoured to have been a part of this very worthwhile and unique organization.

My tenure thus far as Chief Judge of the Provincial Court has been both rewarding and challenging. I take this opportunity to thank all those who have participated in initiatives designed to improve the operation of the court and I am grateful for their support and valued advice. There is still much to be done, and I look forward to continuing the work that is required to ensure a responsive and effective provincial court system in Manitoba.

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2006

Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Chief Judge Raymond E. Wyant	- Appointed Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from July 10, 2002 to July 9, 2009 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 20, 1998	Winnipeg
The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Mary Kate Harvie	- Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from September 18, 2002 to September 17, 2009 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 19, 2000 (effective July 26, 2000)	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Howard Collerman	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 1, 1975	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Charles N. Rubin	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 1, 1975	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Brian D. Giesbrecht	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 25, 1976 - Appointed Acting Chief Judge from June 17, 1993 to December 15, 1993 - Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from November 1, 1991 to December 31, 2005	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Theodore J. Lismer	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 17, 1977	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Ronald J. Meyers	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 6, 1977 (effective November 1, 1977)	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Marvin F. Garfinkel	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 5, 1979	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Charles K. Newcombe	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on February 1, 1980	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Murray W. Howell	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 1, 1985	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Richard W. Thompson	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 28, 1987	Dauphin

Appendix A

Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Judge Brian M. Corrin	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 4, 1988	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Susan V. Devine	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 4, 1988	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Linda M. Giesbrecht	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 4, 1988	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge John P. Guy	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 15, 1989	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Judith M. Webster	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 15, 1989 - Appointed Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from December 15, 1993 to October 24, 2001	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Roger J.C. Gregoire	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 16, 1991	The Pas
The Honourable Judge Richard J.F. Chartier	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 16, 1993	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Krystyna D. Tarwid	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 6, 1994	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Brian G. Colli	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 21, 1994	Thompson
The Honourable Judge Robert G. Cummings	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 28, 1994	Portage la Prairie
The Honourable Judge Heather R. Pullan	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 21, 1994	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Brent D. Stewart	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 15, 1998	The Pas
The Honourable Judge Catherine Everett	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 20, 1998	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Glen Joyal	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on November 25, 1998	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Lynn A. Stannard	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 1999	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Sidney B. Lerner	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 1999	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Marva J. Smith	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on October 27, 1999	Winnipeg

Appendix A

Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Judge Judith A. Elliott	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 26, 2000	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Kathlyn Mary A. Curtis	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on February 28, 2001	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge John Combs	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 26, 2003	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Murray Thompson	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 26, 2003	Thompson
The Honourable Judge Fred H. Sandhu	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 30, 2003	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Timothy Preston	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 30, 2003	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Kenneth Champagne	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 13, 2005	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Kelly Moar	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 13, 2005	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Christine Harapiak	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 13, 2005	Dauphin
The Honourable Judge Robin A. Finlayson	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 31, 2006	Winnipeg

APPENDIX B
Provincial Court- Court Locations

ALTONA *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Rhineland Pioneer Centre
221 – 10th Avenue Northwest

AMARANTH *(Portage la Prairie Circuit)*
Amaranth Memorial Hall
205 Kinosota Road North

ARBORG *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Community Hall

ASHERN *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Centennial Hall

BEAUSEJOUR *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Court House
20 – 1st Street

BERENS RIVER *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Community Hall

BLOODVEIN *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Band Hall

BOISSEVAIN *(Brandon Circuit)*
Civic Complex
420 South Railway Street

BRANDON
Provincial Court
100 - 1104 Princess Avenue

BROCHET *(Thompson Circuit)*
Community Hall

CAMPERVILLE *(Dauphin Circuit)*
Community Hall

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CARMAN *(Morden Circuit)*
Ladies Auxiliary Hall
Royal Canadian Legion #18
28 – 1st Street

CHURCHILL *(Thompson Circuit)*
Royal Canadian Legion
23 Hudson Square

CRANBERRY PORTAGE *(The Pas Circuit)*
Royal Canadian Legion

CROSS LAKE *(Thompson Circuit)*
Community Hall

DAUPHIN
Provincial Court
114 River Avenue West

EASTERVILLE *(The Pas Circuit)*
Community Hall

EMERSON *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Town Hall
104 Church Street

FISHER BRANCH *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Community Centre Hall

FLIN FLON
Provincial Court
104 – 143 Main Street

GARDEN HILL *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Garden Hill First Nation Band Hall

GILLAM *(Thompson Circuit)*
Recreational Centre

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GIMLI *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Gimli School
64 – 2nd Avenue

GOD'S LAKE NARROWS *(Thompson Circuit)*
Community Hall

GOD'S RIVER *(Thompson Circuit)*
Amos Okemow School

GRAND RAPIDS *(The Pas Circuit)*
St. Alexander Roman Catholic Mission

KILLARNEY *(Brandon Circuit)*
Community Centre
300 Broadway

LAC BROCHET *(Thompson Circuit)*
Band Hall

LAC DU BONNET *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Royal Canadian Legion
45 McArthur Avenue

LEAF RAPIDS *(Thompson Circuit)*
Town Council Chamber

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Band Hall

LUNDAR *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Community Hall

LYNN LAKE *(Thompson Circuit)*
Royal Canadian Legion

MINNEDOSA
Provincial Court
70 – 3rd Avenue South West

MOOSE LAKE *(The Pas Circuit)*
Community Hall

MORDEN
Provincial Court
301 Wardrop Street

MORRIS *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Morris Legion Hall

NEEPAWA *(Minnedosa Circuit)*
Neepawa Municipal Offices
282 Hamilton Street

NELSON HOUSE *(Thompson Circuit)*
Wellness Centre

NORWAY HOUSE *(Thompson Circuit)*
Kendsew Sipi First Nation Multiplex

OXFORD HOUSE *(Thompson Circuit)*
Band Hall

PAUNGASSI *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Band Hall

PINEFALLS/POWERVIEW *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Legion Hall
7 Tamarack Street,
Pine Falls

POPLAR RIVER *(Selkirk Circuit)*
Band Hall

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
Provincial Court
25 Tupper Street North

PUKATAWAGAN *(The Pas Circuit)*
Mathias Colomb Cree Nation Youth Centre

ROBLIN *(Dauphin Circuit)*
Provincial Building
117 – 2nd Avenue North

ROSSBURN *(Minnedosa Circuit)*
Community Hall
Main Street

RUSSELL *(Minnedosa Circuit)*
The Russell & District Community Centre
106 Shell River Avenue

SANDY BAY *(Dauphin Circuit)*
Sandy Bay Community Complex
239 Main Road
Sandy Bay First Nation

SELKIRK
Provincial Court
101 – 235 Eaton Avenue

SHAMATTAWA *(Thompson Circuit)*
Band Hall

SNOW LAKE *(The Pas Circuit)*
BPO Elks Lodge Hall
7 Wekusko Drive

SOUTH INDIAN LAKE *(Thompson Circuit)*
Fred Moore & Jimmy Spence Arena

SPLIT LAKE *(Thompson Circuit)*
Band Hall

STEINBACH
Provincial Court
284 Reimer Avenue

ST. BONIFACE *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Provincial Court
227 Provencher Boulevard

ST. MARTIN (held in Gypsumville) *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Community Hall

ST. PIERRE-JOLYS *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Red River Region Bilingual Service Centre
427 Sabourin Street

STE. THERESA POINT *(Selkirk Circuit)*

SIOUX VALLEY *(Brandon Circuit)*
Resource Centre

STONEWALL *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
IOOG Hall

SWAN RIVER
Provincial Court
201 – 4th Avenue South

TEULON *(Winnipeg Circuit)*
Rockwood Centennial Centre

THE PAS
Provincial Court
300 – 3rd Street East

THOMPSON
Provincial Court
59 Elizabeth Road

VIRDEN
Provincial Court
232 Wellington Street West

WAYWAYSEECAPPO *(Minnedosa Circuit)*
Band Hall

APPENDIX B
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WINNIPEG
Provincial Court
Law Courts Building
Main Floor, 408 York Avenue

WINNIPEG (Summary Convictions)
Provincial Court
Main Floor – 373 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba

APPENDIX C

Court Utilization: Non-Domestic Violence Trials, Winnipeg

Overview:

Courtroom 404 in the morning session of each court day is the assignment court for non-domestic violence trials in Winnipeg. Trials that proceed are then heard in Courtrooms 404, 405, 406 and 407.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	404	40	42	24	25	2.1	1.8
	405	32	22	23	18	1.7	2.0
	406	30	24	22	14	1.5	1.1
	407	26	30	21	21	2.0	1.7
MAY							
	404	34	36	23	23	1.5	1.5
	405	34	26	22	19	1.3	1.6
	406	20	24	15	14	1.9	1.6
	407	16	22	11	16	1.5	18
JUNE							
	404	44	44	28	28	1.9	1.8
	405	34	34	24	27	1.5	1.9
	406	36	32	23	23	1.7	2.0
	407	12	22	8	14	1.7	1.6
JULY							
	404	40	40	23	26	1.7	2.1
	405	34	26	30	18	1.9	2.1
	406	28	26	23	22	2.6	2.1
	407	8	8	3	5	1.4	1.7
AUGUST							
	404	42	44	28	29	1.5	1.8
	405	24	38	19	27	2.6	1.6
	406	18	22	11	17	1.4	1.7
	407	14	10	9	8	1.7	1.9
SEPTEMBER							
	404	38	38	23	23	1.5	1.7
	405	30	28	23	19	1.	1.7
	406	22	28	15	22	1.6	2.0
	407	14	10	9	8	1.7	1.9
OCTOBER							
	404	40	40	24	27	1.7	1.7
	405	26	28	17	21	1.8	1.6
	406	22	22	14	15	1.1	1.6
	407	12	20	8	15	1.9	1.6

APPENDIX C

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
NOVEMBER							
	404	40	40	29	26	2.0	1.5
	405	24	30	19	22	2.1	1.6
	406	26	24	17	17	1.7	1.3
	407	30	20	26	14	1.9	1.5
DECEMBER							
	404	36	36	20	22	1.4	1.6
	405	22	34	15	26	1.7	1.6
	406	26	24	20	13	1.7	1.5
	407	24	22	15	14	1.3	1.2
JANUARY							
	404	40	42	28	29	1.8	1.8
	405	30	36	22	22	1.8	1.9
	406	26	30	16	18	1.4	2.0
	407	16	28	12	20	1.8	1.4
FEBRUARY							
	404	40	40	26	22	1.7	1.2
	405	24	28	18	18	1.6	1.7
	406	28	36	20	32	1.5	2.1
	407	14	26	7	17	1.6	1.9
MARCH							
	404	42	46	28	27	1.6	1.6
	405	28	34	20	25	1.6	1.4
	406	20	28	14	18	2.1	1.7
	407	8	8	7	4	1.7	1.8

APPENDIX D

Court Utilization: Federal Trials, Winnipeg

Overview:

Courtroom 409 in the morning session of each court day is the assignment court for federal statute offences (excluding *Criminal Code* offences). Trials that proceed are heard in Courtrooms 409 and 411.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	409	40	42	24	25	1.6	2.0
	411	18	26	14	25	2.1	2.2
MAY							
	409	32	36	19	23	2.1	1.9
	411	4	12	2	9	1.8	1.8
JUNE							
	409	44	44	24	29	1.7	1.9
	411	22	30	13	20	1.7	1.4
JULY							
	409	42	40	26	26	2.0	1.8
	411	8	0	4	0	1.7	0
AUGUST							
	409	42	44	25	30	2.0	2.0
	411	8	12	4	11	1.3	2.1
SEPTEMBER							
	409	38	36	25	29	2.0	2.1
	411	10	8	7	6	2.2	1.3
OCTOBER							
	409	40	40	27	26	1.7	2.4
	411	14	20	12	15	2.2	1.6
NOVEMBER							
	409	42	40	28	28	1.8	1.9
	411	14	20	12	15	2.2	1.6
DECEMBER							
	409	38	36	24	23	1.5	1.4
	411	14	12	7	8	1.7	1.2
JANUARY							
	409	42	42	25	29	2.1	1.6
	411	14	28	9	23	2.1	2.2
FEBRUARY							
	409	40	38	20	25	1.6	1.6
	411	14	12	8	7	1.5	1.8
MARCH							
	409	42	46	22	31	1.7	1.3
	411	4	10	3	8	1.6	1.6

Appendix E

Court Utilization: Youth Trials, Winnipeg

Overview:

Courtroom 306 in the morning session of each court day is the assignment court for youth trials. Trials that proceed are then heard in Courtrooms 306 and 307.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	306	30	40	19	30	1.5	1.8
	307	30	16	25	9	2.1	1.9
MAY							
	306	32	38	18	19	1.5	1.1
	307	14	18	9	12	1.6	1.6
JUNE							
	306	44	44	25	27	1.2	1.3
	307	22	26	16	18	1.4	2.1
JULY							
	306	20	22	14	12	2.1	1.4
	307	4	1	2	1	2.1	0.75
AUGUST							
	306	22	14	13	11	1.2	1.7
	307	0	1	0	1	0	3
SEPTEMBER							
	306	34	38	20	23	1.0	1.0
	307	12	10	9	6	2.2	1.0
OCTOBER							
	306	38	30	22	23	1.4	1.7
	307	14	0	8	0	1.7	0
NOVEMBER							
	306	42	36	24	24	1.3	1.6
	307	24	22	18	16	1.7	1.7
DECEMBER							
	306	26	32	15	21	1.3	1.4
	307	14	18	10	13	1.6	1.5
JANUARY							
	306	40	42	24	21	1.6	1.3
	307	16	14	9	8	1.6	1.4
FEBRUARY							
	306	38	34	25	20	1.0	0.84
	307	10	32	5	24	1.5	1.7
MARCH							
	306	40	36	26	25	1.9	1.8
	307	20	24	18	17	1.6	1.9

APPENDIX F

Court Utilization: Domestic Violence Trials, Winnipeg

Overview:

Courtroom 403 in the morning session of each court day is the assignment court for domestic violence trials. Trials that proceed are heard in Courtrooms 403 and 412.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	403	40	42	24	26	1.5	1.8
	412	28	10	18	7	2.1	1.3
MAY							
	403	36	36	19	19	2.2	2.1
	412	18	22	7	14	1.1	1.8
JUNE							
	403	44	44	24	25	1.5	1.8
	412	12	18	8	15	1.5	1.6
JULY							
	403	38	40	22	26	1.9	1.9
	412	16	18	14	13	2.5	1.7
AUGUST							
	403	42	44	25	26	1.7	2.0
	412	18	26	13	18	2.1	1.7
SEPTEMBER							
	403	38	38	20	22	1.8	1.9
	412	20	18	12	12	1.9	1.6
OCTOBER							
	403	38	40	21	21	1.9	2.1
	412	20	0	14	0	1.9	0
NOVEMBER							
	403	40	40	23	23	1.5	1.8
	412	24	20	19	15	2.2	1.6
DECEMBER							
	403	34	36	23	24	1.6	1.6
	412	20	16	14	12	1.7	2.1
JANUARY							
	403	40	42	23	22	1.7	2.2
	412	18	22	9	15	1.6	1.4
FEBRUARY							
	403	40	40	24	25	1.8	1.7
	412	20	26	14	19	1.7	1.6
MARCH							
	403	42	46	25	28	1.9	1.8
	412	32	30	23	19	1.7	2.0

APPENDIX G

Court Utilization: Adult Bails, Winnipeg

Overview:

Ten half days per week in Courtroom 304 are for domestic violence bail applications and until August 2005, two of those half days also included dispositions of in-custody domestic violence matters. Ten half days in Courtroom 305 are for the hearing of non-domestic violence bail applications. However, this was increased from eight half days in November 2005.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	304	40	42	26	28	2.5	2.2
	305	36	34	25	30	2.5	2.1
MAY							
	304	40	42	25	30	2.5	2.4
	305	31	34	22	28	2.4	2.5
JUNE							
	304	44	44	29	38	2.6	2.3
	305	40	34	30	29	2.5	2.7
JULY							
	304	42	40	27	32	2.6	2.2
	305	32	32	25	25	2.4	2.4
AUGUST							
	304	42	44	27	34	2.2	2.4
	305	35	37	25	32	2.2	2.2
SEPTEMBER							
	304	40	42	24	32	2.5	2.0
	305	36	34	27	25	2.4	2.5
OCTOBER							
	304	38	40	28	28	2.1	2.6
	305	36	32	29	28	2.3	2.1
NOVEMBER							
	304	40	40	33	28	2.3	2.7
	305	38	42	29	36	2.5	2.2
DECEMBER							
	304	44	42	31	26	2.6	3.0
	305	38	40	29	30	2.5	2.6
JANUARY							
	304	40	42	35	33	2.4	2.4
	305	33	42	30	37	2.2	2.5
FEBRUARY							
	304	40	40	29	31	2.3	2.1
	305	36	40	25	34	2.8	2.4
MARCH							
	304	44	44	37	33	2.0	2.3
	305	39	46	32	37	2.4	2.5

APPENDIX H

Court Utilization: Non-Domestic Violence Screening & Disposition, Winnipeg

Overview:

In 2004/05, ten half days per week amongst Courtrooms 302, 305 and 401 were for the screening and disposition of non-domestic violence matters. During fiscal year 2005/06, these sittings were reduced to four half days per week and then by mid-February 2006 were increased to six half days per week. In particular, Courtroom 305 in November 2005 was designated solely as a non-domestic violence bail court.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	302	10	12	10	12	2.0	2.1
	305	4	8	4	8	0.6	2.3
	401	20	18	20	17	2.3	2.1
MAY							
	302	11	14	11	11	2.2	1.7
	305	3	8	3	7	0.9	2.0
	401	19	21	16	20	2.1	1.7
JUNE							
	302	14	11	14	11	2.2	2.4
	305	4	10	4	10	0.9	2.0
	401	24	23	24	23	2.2	2.3
JULY							
	302	11	12	11	12	2.2	1.9
	305	6	8	6	8	0.9	1.9
	401	14	19	13	17	1.5	2.5
AUGUST							
	302	13	14	13	14	2.0	2.4
	305	5	9	5	9	1.2	2.1
	401	14	12	13	12	2.1	2.1
SEPTEMBER							
	302	12	11	12	11	2.3	1.8
	305	4	8	4	8	1.6	2.1
	401	21	14	19	14	2.0	2.1
OCTOBER							
	302	11	16	11	16	1.8	1.6
	305	4	8	4	8	1.6	2.1
	401	20	14	20	14	2.0	2.1
NOVEMBER							
	302	14	13	14	13	2.1	2.3
	305	4	0	4	0	1.5	0
	401	18	22	18	22	2.0	1.4

APPENDIX H

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
DECEMBER							
	302	7	10	7	10	2.1	1.8
	305	6	0	6		1.4	
	401	14	15	14	15	2.0	1.9
JANUARY							
	302	12	13	12	13	1.8	1.7
	305	7	0	7	0	2.0	0
	401	18	26	18	26	2.0	1.9
FEBRUARY							
	302	12	10	12	10	1.3	1.5
	305	8	0	8	0	1.8	0
	401	20	24	20	24	1.6	1.7
MARCH							
	302	12	12	12	12	2.1	1.8
	305	8	0	8	0	2.1	0
	401	19	27	19	27	2.5	2.1

APPENDIX I

Court Utilization: Youth Bail, Disposition & Screening, Winnipeg

Overview:

The court presides at the Manitoba Youth Centre (MYC) all week, except for Tuesday and Thursday mornings. The eight half days per week at MYC are for either youth bail applications (five half days) or disposition of youth matters (three half days). Four half days per week in Courtrooms 301(one half day) and 303 (three half days) are for the screening of youth matters. In November 2005, the four one-half days for youth matters were all in Courtroom 303.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	MYC	33	35	32	35	2.0	2.2
	301/303	15	16	15	16	1.8	1.7
MAY							
	MYC	34	33	30	31	1.8	1.9
	301/303	11	15	11	15	1.8	1.6
JUNE							
	MYC	35	35	34	35	1.7	2.2
	301/303	18	17	18	17	1.9	1.9
JULY							
	MYC	34	34	34	34	1.5	2.0
	301/303	9	8	9	8	2.1	1.8
AUGUST							
	MYC	34	37	34	34	1.5	2.0
	301/303	9	8	9	8	2.1	1.8
SEPTEMBER							
	MYC	33	33	32	33	1.9	1.8
	301/303	14	19	14	19	2.1	1.4
OCTOBER							
	MYC	34	31	33	31	1.9	2.0
	301/303	13	14	13	14	1.4	1.8
NOVEMBER							
	MYC	34	35	34	35	2.1	2.1
	301/303	17	17	17	17	1.4	1.5
DECEMBER							
	MYC	35	33	33	33	2.0	2.2
	301/303	14	14	14	14	1.4	1.8
JANUARY							
	MYC	33	35	33	35	1.8	2.0
	301/303	16	17	16	17	2.0	1.8
FEBRUARY							
	MYC	35	33	35	33	2.0	2.1
	301/303	16	16	16	16	1.8	1.6
MARCH							
	MYC	36	37	35	37	1.9	2.3
	301/303	17	18	17	18	1.8	1.8

APPENDIX J

Court Utilization: Domestic Violence Plea/Disposition, Resolution & Trials, Winnipeg

Overview:

For January to March, 2005, the five half days scheduled in Courtroom 402 for domestic violence plea and dispositions were reduced to three half days with the other two half days designated for domestic violence trials. In November 2005, this was adjusted to two half days for disposition and pleas and two half days for domestic violence trials. In Courtroom 401, two half days were for domestic violence in-custody dispositions and this was adjusted in August 2005 to four half days. In November 2005, three half days in Courtroom 401 were designated for of domestic violence dispositions.

Month	Court-room	½ days scheduled		½ days used		Average hours per ½ day	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
APRIL							
	401	9	12	9	12	1.8	2.2
	402	20	18	20	17	2.6	2.0
MAY							
	401	11	11	11	11	1.7	1.9
	402	17	13	17	12	1.8	1.5
JUNE							
	401	11	12	11	12	1.2	2.3
	402	24	17	24	17	1.5	2.2
JULY							
	401	12	10	12	8	1.8	1.9
	402	4	8	4	6	3.2	2.1
AUGUST							
	401	11	17	11	17	1.7	1.7
	402	4	9	4	8	2.4	2.3
SEPTEMBER							
	401	9	15	9	15	2.2	2.0
	402	20	13	20	13	1.7	2.4
OCTOBER							
	401	9	14	9	14	1.4	1.0
	402	13	8	13	8	2.4	2.5
NOVEMBER							
	401	13	11	13	11	1.1	2.3
	402	13	14	13	14	1.6	2.1
DECEMBER							
	401	9	12	9	12	1.6	2.0
	402	10	12	10	12	2.6	1.3
JANUARY							
	401	12	12	12	12	1.4	2.3
	402	12	15	12	15	1.3	1.5
FEBRUARY							
	401	12	12	12	12	1.3	2.0
	402	12	12	12	12	1.9	1.7
MARCH							
	401	11	10	11	10	2.1	3.1
	402	16	14	16	14	2.0	1.7

APPENDIX K

Pre-Trial Coordination Courts

Overview:

Courtrooms 301 and 308 are key courts in the Front End Project and are presided over by Pre-Trial Coordinators (PTCs). Since mid-November 2005, Courtroom 301 has been a Bail Triage court which sits five half days per week. Courtroom 308 sits six half days per week and is an administrative court where PTCs oversee administrative timelines pertaining to cases that have either been remanded from Courtroom 301 or where the accused has been charged with a domestic violence offence and was not detained in custody upon arrest.

Courtroom 301	Average Hours per ½ day - 2005/06
November	2.5
December	2.9
January	2.4
February	2.5
March	2.6

Courtroom 308	Average Hours per ½ day	
Month	**2004/05**	**2005/06**
April	2.8	2.7
May	2.7	2.5
June	2.6	2.6
July	2.3	2.3
August	2.0	2.4
September	2.3	2.5
October	2.4	2.3
November	2.5	2.9
December	2.4	2.9
January	2.6	2.8
February	2.2	3.0
March	2.6	3.0

APPENDIX L

Court Utilization -
Brandon and Circuits

		Brandon		Boissevain		Killarney		Minnedosa		Neepawa		Rossburn		Russell		Virden		Waywaysee-cappo		Sioux Valley	
		2004-2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	n/a *1	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005-2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
April	Sittings	30	36	1	--	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	1
	Hours	81	97.5	2.5		1.5	3.5	5.5	9.5	3	4.25	2	1.5	2.75	2.5	12.25	9.25	3.25	6	0	3
May	Sittings	17	33	4	--	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	1
	Hours	49	110.25	18.75		2.5	5	5.25	15.75	1.75	3	2	.5	3.25	2.5	7	14.5	3	3	0	6.5
June	Sittings	32	37	1	--	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	0	1
	Hours	89.5	122.5	1.5		3	5	5.5	12.25	1.5	3.25	3	1.5	2.5	5.25	15.25	12.75	2.5	2.5	0	4
July	Sittings	19	16	0	--	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	1
	Hours	68	57.25	0		17.5	1.5	2.25	5.25	0	0	2.25	1.75	0	1.75	8.75	5.5	2.75	3.25	0	1
Aug	Sittings	15	15	0	--	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Hours	45.5	62.25	0		0	2.5	3.25	3.75	2	1.5	0	2.25	1.5	1	12.5	6	1.5	1.75	3.5	4.5
Sept	Sittings	25	22	0	--	1	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
	Hours	69.25	82	0		2	3	7	11.25	1.75	0	2.5	0	1	2	7.5	15	2	2.5	3.5	5.5
Oct	Sittings	28	23	1	--	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
	Hours	81.75	78.75	2		2	3	7	7.25	1.5	3.5	1.5	2.25	10.75	2	10.25	13.5	1	3	4.5	2.75
Nov	Sittings	28	35	1	--	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
	Hours	117.25	110.50	1.75		9.5	2.5	9.25	8.75	2	3	3.75	2.5	6.25	2	14	4.75	2.5	2.75	3	4.5
Dec	Sittings	21	18	0	--	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	1	1
	Hours	64	55.75	0		2	5	7.75	5.75	1	3.75	1.75	2	3.75	0	7.5	11.25	3	3.5	3.25	5
Jan	Sittings	27	40	0	--	0	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	5	4	1	1	1	1
	Hours	71	127.75	0		0	4.5	4.50	4.5	3.5	8.5	0.75	11	0	2	20.5	13.25	1.75	3	6.5	4.5
Feb	Sittings	20	23	0	--	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Hours	55.75	63.25	0		0	3.5	5	3.5	2	1.75	1	5	2.25	1.5	7.5	4.75	2	1.25	2	4.5
Mar	Sittings	29	30	0	--	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	1
	Hours	75	88.75	0		3.5	2.5	12.5	7	1	2.5	0.50	2.25	4	3.5	8.75	8.25	3.5	0	4.5	6
Average Hours per sitting		**3.02**	**3.22**	**3.31**	**0**	**3.35**	**3.20**	**2.58**	**3.05**	**1.91**	**2.92**	**1.91**	**2.50**	**3.45**	**2.17**	**4.12**	**1.72**	**2.40**	**2.71**	**3.84**	**4.31**
Average # sittings per month		**24.25**	**27.33**	**0.66**	**0**	**1.08**	**1.08**	**2.42**	**2.58**	**0.92**	**1.00**	**0.92**	**1.08**	**0.92**	**1.00**	**2.67**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**0.66**	**1.00**

To Boissevain and return .....2.0 hours
To Killarney and return .....2.6 hours
To Minnedosa and return.....1.2 hours
To Neepawa and return.....1.7 hours
To Rossburn and return.....3.2 hours
To Russell and return .....4.4 hours
To Sioux Valley and return.... .....1.0 hour
To Virden and return .....1.9 hours
To Waywayseecappo and return .....3.6 hours

*1) *In 2005-2006 combined sittings with Killarney*

APPENDIX M

Court Utilization - Dauphin and Circuits

		Camperville		Dauphin		Roblin		Swan River		Sandy Bay	
		n/a *2	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005 *1	2005-2006
April	Sittings	--	--	14	12	2	2	4	4	--	--
	Hours		--	27.5	25.5	4.5	3.5	9.25	10.25		
May	Sittings	--	--	8	11	3	2	4	2	--	--
	Hours		--	19	31.5	6.5	4.75	16.5	4		
June	Sittings	--	--	15	22	1	2	2	5	--	--
	Hours		--	34.75	55	2.25	6.25	5	12		
July	Sittings	--	--	14	15	1	2	2	4	--	--
	Hours		--	40.5	32.25	1.25	4.75	10.5	9.25		
Aug	Sittings	--	--	13	0	1	2	4	5	--	--
	Hours		--	26.50	0	1	4	9.25	10.25		
Sept	Sittings	--	--	11	23	2	1	7	4	--	--
	Hours		--	25.75	48.75	1.5	3.5	27.25	10		
Oct	Sittings	--	2	14	19	1	3	5	6	--	--
	Hours		2.5	38.25	39.25	2.5	3.25	15.25	12.50		
Nov	Sittings	--	1	17	19	1	4	7	6	--	1
	Hours		.75	39	40.25	4	7.5	23.25	11.75		6.25
Dec	Sittings	--	2	10	16	1	2	3	2	--	1
	Hours		.75	23	32.50	1.25	3.5	8.75	6.5		6.50
Jan	Sittings	--	1	12	21	1	3	3	4	--	1
	Hours		2.25	29	52	2.25	10.5	9	11.75		4.75
Feb	Sittings	--	2	19	19	2	1	3	4	--	4
	Hours		2.25	52.75	33.25	7.75	1.75	5.75	10.25		13.5
Mar	Sittings	--	2	14	19	1	2	3	2	--	2
	Hours		1.75	35.25	45.25	2	3	7	6		4.25
Average Hours per sitting		--	**1.03**	**2.43**	**2.22**	**2.23**	**2.16**	**3.34**	**2.39**	--	**3.92**
Average # sittings per month		--	**1.66**	**13.41**	**16.33**	**1.42**	**2.16**	**3.67**	**4.00**	--	**1.80**

To Roblin and return..... 2.4 hours
To Swan River and return ..... 4.3 hours
*1 Sittings commenced in November 2005
*2 Sittings commenced in October 2005

To Sandy Bay and return .....3.5 hours
To Camperville and return.....2.5 hours

APPENDIX N

Court Utilization - Portage la Prairie and Circuits

		Portage la Prairie		Amaranth	
		2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
April	Sittings	18	14	3	3
	Hours	29.5	36	14	10.5
May	Sittings	11	12	2	3
	Hours	29	32.75	11.5	14.75
June	Sittings	14	17	3	3
	Hours	35.25	42.75	12	13
July	Sittings	14	16	3	3
	Hours	40.75	55.75	9.25	8
Aug	Sittings	19	16	3	3
	Hours	59.50	51.25	14.75	13.75
Sept	Sittings	17	13	4	3
	Hours	40.75	31.25	14.25	10.5
Oct	Sittings	15	20	3	3
	Hours	48	58	8.25	10
Nov	Sittings	16	16	4	2
	Hours	37.25	50	12	7.75
Dec	Sittings	13	15	2	1
	Hours	44.25	50.75	10.5	2
Jan	Sittings	11	14	2	1
	Hours	36	39.5	9	3
Feb	Sittings	14	19	3	0
	Hours	40	57.5	5.5	0
March	Sittings	15	15	3	3
	Hours	37	43.25	7.5	9
Average Hours per sitting		**2.70**	**2.93**	**3.39**	**3.01**
Average # sittings per month		**14.75**	**15.58**	**2.92**	**2.83**

To Amaranth and return ..... 4.4 hours

APPENDIX O

Court Utilization-
The Pas and Circuits

		The Pas		Cranberry Portage		Easterville		Flin Flon		Grand Rapids		Moose Lake		Pukatawagan		Snow Lake	
		2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
April	Sittings	18	20	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	0
	Hours	61.50	67.50	4	4	1.5	2	9	10.5	6.5	7	3	3	10	9	1.5	0
May	Sittings	13	21	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
	Hours	67	73.50	2	4	7.5	3	8	4.5	4	11	13.5	2	5.5	8.5	0	0
June	Sittings	20	22	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1
	Hours	78.5	60.50	2.5	1.5	3.5	2.5	4	13.75	4.5	4.5	9.5	2	10	6.5	0	1.5
July	Sittings	14	24	1	0	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
	Hours	57	86	1.5	0	4.5	3.5	4.75	12.5	4	2.5	7	2.5	7.5	8	0	0
Aug	Sittings	19	15	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
	Hours	76	54.5	2	6.5	2.5	3.5	10.75	9	0	4.5	4	2.5	2	5.5	0	0
Sept	Sittings	9	17	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Hours	41.5	81	0	5.5	7.5	2.5	5.25	3.25	4.5	8	5.5	2	13	5.5	0	0
Oct	Sittings	18	23	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0
	Hours	60.5	73	7.5	2	1	2	5.25	2.5	2	3.5	4	2	7.5	7	0.5	0
Nov	Sittings	21	22	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	0	0
	Hours	69.50	73.5	1.5	3.5	3	3.5	6	4.5	4	4	5.5	5.5	24.5	10	0	0
Dec	Sittings	10	19	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
	Hours	33	56	4.5	2	5	3	0	11	1.5	8.5	4.5	5	0	5	0	0
Jan	Sittings	18	22	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Hours	57.5	77	2	5.5	5	6	6.5	6.75	3.5	2	2	3.5	1	5.5	0	1
Feb	Sittings	14	17	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
	Hours	45	74	3	2.5	5	7.5	8	2.25	4.5	8.5	5.5	3	7.5	6	0	0
March	Sittings	20	21	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	0
	Hours	68	73	1.5	3	3	2.5	1.25	5.25	7.5	5	1.5	4	18	7.5	2	0
Average Hrs. per sitting		**6.90**	**3.50**	**2.46**	**3.64**	**6.15**	**3.46**	**2.50**	**3.57**	**3.58**	**4.31**	**7.19**	**2.85**	**4.26**	**4.42**	**1.33**	**1.25**
Average # of sittings per month		**16.17**	**20.25**	**1.08**	**0.92**	**1.08**	**1.00**	**2.33**	**2.00**	**1.08**	**1.33**	**1.33**	**1.08**	**2.08**	**1.58**	**0.25**	**0.17**

To Cranberry Portage and return .....2.0 hours
To Easterville and return .....4.5 hours
To Flin Flon and return .....2.3 hours
To Grand Rapids and return.....5.5 hours
To Moose Lake and return .....3.0 hours
To Pukatawagan and return.....2.5 hours
To Snow Lake and return.....4.5 hours

APPENDIX P

Court Utilization-
Thompson and Circuits

		Thompson		Brochet		Churchill		Cross Lake		Gillam		God's Lake Narrows		God's River		Lac Brochet	
		2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
April	Sittings	21	15	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Hours	114.5	54.5	0.25	2	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
May	Sittings	18	17	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1
	Hours	54.75	57.5	0.5	0	0	0	5	3.5	0	0	6.5	1	0.75	0	0.75	1.75
June	Sittings	26	22	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Hours	114	75.75	1.25	2	2.5	6.5	6	2	0	2	2.75	0	0	0	0	0
July	Sittings	19	17	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
	Hours	87.75	55.25	0	0	0	0	3.25	4.25	0	0	2.75	1.5	0.25	0	2.5	0
Aug	Sittings	20	17	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Hours	69.75	60	0.25	1.75	4.25	0	2.25	5.5	0	2.25	0	3.75	1	0.5	0	0
Sept	Sittings	27	20	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1
	Hours	110.25	64.75	0	0	0	7.5	2.25	0	4.25	3	6.25	0.75	0	0	0.50	3.75
Oct	Sittings	29	22	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
	Hours	120.25	81.25	0.50	1.5	1.25	0	0	5.75	0	0	0	2.75	0	2.25	0	0
Nov	Sittings	23	23	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Hours	75.5	85.5	1.25	0	0	.5	6	0	0	0	0	3.25	0	0	0	3.5
Dec	Sittings	22	24	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Hours	74.25	67.75	0	0	1.5	0	1	0	0	2.25	0	0	0	0	2.75	2
Jan	Sittings	14	26	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Hours	36.5	86.25	0	0	0	2	4.25	1.5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Feb	Sittings	27	20	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
	Hours	76	65	15	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	3.75	0	0	1.25	0	0
March	Sittings	23	25	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Hours	70.5	73.5	0	0	0	0	5	1.25	4	0	0	0	0	1	1.75	3
Average Hrs. per sitting		**3.73**	**3.33**	**2.71**	**1.81**	**2.10**	**2.36**	**2.79**	**2.10**	**2.06**	**2.10**	**2.18**	**1.56**	**0.33**	**1.25**	**1.65**	**2.80**
Average # sittings per month		**22.42**	**20.66**	**0.58**	**0.33**	**0.42**	**0.58**	**1.17**	**1.00**	**0.33**	**0.42**	**0.92**	**0.66**	**0.25**	**0.33**	**0.42**	**0.42**

To Brochet and return .....2.5 hours
To Churchill and return.....2.5 hours
To Cross Lake and return .....1.0 hour
To Gillam and return .....1.8 hours

To God's Lake Narrows and return .....1.8 hours
To God's River and return.....3.0 hours
To Lac Brochet and return .....3.0 hours

APPENDIX P

Court Utilization-
Thompson and Circuits

		Leaf Rapids		Lynn Lake		Nelson House		Norway House		Oxford House		Shamattawa		South Indian Lake		Split Lake	
		2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
April	Sittings	1	0	1	0	2	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
	Hours	0.75	0	1	0	4	1	34	4.25	0	0	0	0	1.75	0	1.25	1.75
May	Sittings	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1
	Hours	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	2.5	1	0	4.5	2.5	0	0.75	0	0.75	2
June	Sittings	1	0	2	0	1	1	14	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Hours	2	0	1.25	0	2.25	2.25	4	4	1.25	0.25	5	4.5	0.50	4.5	0	1.5
July	Sittings	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Hours	3.25	2.25	1.5	4	0	1.25	4	1.75	0.50	2.5	3.5	0	0	0	3.75	0
Aug	Sittings	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Hours	0	0	0.50	0	3	0	2.25	2.5	3.75	0	2.5	0	0.50	0	3	0
Sept	Sittings	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Hours	3.25	6.25	2	3.25	0	2	3.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.25	0
Oct	Sittings	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1
	Hours	0	2.25	2.25	6	3	0	3	1.75	1.5	5.25	5.5	0.75	1.5	0	0	4
Nov	Sittings	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Hours	1.75	0.25	0.25	0	2	3	3	5.5	0	1.5	1	0	0	1.25	0.75	0
Dec	Sittings	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Hours	0	0	0.75	0	0	0	0	7.75	0	0	0	0	0.75	0	0	2.25
Jan	Sittings	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Hours	0.50	0	1.25	2.5	1.25	1	3.75	4.75	0	2.5	2.75	0	0	1.25	0.5	0
Feb	Sittings	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Hours	3	0	0	2.5	0	1.5	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	3.25	1.75
March	Sittings	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
	Hours	0.50	0	1.5	1.25	2.5	1.75	6.75	4	2.5	3.75	0.75	1	1	3	0	0
Average Hrs. per Sitting		**2.14**	**2.75**	**1.02**	**3.25**	**1.8**	**1.60**	**2.5**	**1.62**	**1.36**	**1.84**	**2.35**	**2.08**	**0.92**	**2.0**	**1.41**	**2.21**
Average # sittings per month		**0.58**	**0.33**	**1.00**	**0.66**	**0.83**	**0.66**	**4.67**	**1.92**	**0.58**	**0.92**	**0.83**	**0.25**	**0.75**	**0.42**	**0.92**	**0.50**

To Leaf Rapids and return .....1.0 hour
To Lynn Lake and return .....1.5 hours
To Nelson House and return .....2.0 hours
To Norway House and return.....1.2 hours
To Oxford House and return .....1.1 hours
To Shamattawa and return .....2.5 hours
To South Indian Lake and return.....1.0 hour
To Split Lake and return .....2.6 hours

APPENDIX Q

Court Utilization-
Winnipeg and Circuits

		Altona		Arborg		Ashern		Beausejour		Berens River		Bloodvein		Carman		Emerson	
		2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006
April	Sittings	1	1	1	2	2	6	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2
	Hours	1	.5	2	5	2	9.75	5.5	9.25	0	0	1	2.5	0	0	6.5	6.5
May	Sittings	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	0	0		1	1	2	5	4
	Hours	2.5	2	3	6.5	9.5	3	18.75	9.75	0	0	3	3.5	3.25	6.25	16.5	8
June	Sittings	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	4
	Hours	3.25	3	2.5	6	3.25	12	14.75	9	3.5	3	4.5	0	0	0	8.25	9
July	Sittings	1	1	1	3	1	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
	Hours	3.5	4	3.25	8.5	3	8.75	7	5.5	0	4	3.25	1.5	2.25	1.75	9.25	5
Aug	Sittings	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3
	Hours	2	2	5	1.25	3.75	8.5	7.25	14.5	3.5	3	6.5	0	0	0	8.75	6
Sept	Sittings	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3
	Hours	3.75	0.5	2	2	5.25	3.25	17	11	1	5	0.50	3	1	1	13	8
Oct	Sittings	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
	Hours	6.75	1	2	2	12.25	4	13	7.75	0	0	4.25	5	0	0	6.75	8
Nov	Sittings	1	1	1	1	3	0	4	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	4
	Hours	2.5	1.25	2	1.25	6.75	0	8	6.75	0	0	1.5	1	3.5	5.25	9	8.25
Dec	Sittings	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	3
	Hours	1.5	4	0	2	2.5	0	8.75	10.25	3	3	2.5	2.5	0	0	7.75	4.75
Jan	Sittings	1	2	0	1	3	1	3	4	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	3
	Hours	1	1.75	0	1.5	9.75	2.75	6.25	14	0	0	5.25	1.75	2	1.5	10	9.25
Feb	Sittings	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	3
	Hours	2	2.75	2.5	3.25	4.25	5	10.75	8.25	19.5	2.5	1.5	3	0	0	7.5	6
March	Sittings	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	3
	Hours	2	3.75	2.5	4.75	4.75	0.5	9.5	10.25	2	3	2	5	1.75	0	14	4
Average Hours Per sitting		**2.44**	**2.04**	**2.43**	**2.32**	**2.80**	**2.50**	**2.69**	**2.91**	**3.72**	**3.36**	**2.34**	**2.88**	**2.29**	**2.46**	**2.73**	**2.24**
Average # sittings per month		**1.08**	**1.08**	**0.97**	**1.58**	**2.00**	**1.92**	**3.92**	**3.33**	**0.75**	**0.58**	**1.17**	**0.83**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**3.58**	**3.08**

To Altona and return .....2.8 hours
To Arborg and return .....3.0 hours
To Ashern and return .....4.6 hours
To Beausejour and return .....1.5 hours
To Berens River and return .....2.0 hours
To Bloodvein and return .....1.5 hours
To Carman and return .....2.0 hours
To Emerson and return.....2.6 hours

APPENDIX Q

Court Utilization-
Winnipeg and Circuits

		Fisher Branch		Garden Hill		Gimli		Lac du Bonnet		Little Grand Rapids		Lundar		Morden		Morris	
		2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
April	Sittings	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	5	2	2
	Hours	7.5	4	0	0	10.5	5	2.25	2	4	6	3.25	3	16.25	11	1.75	3.5
May	Sittings	2	2	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	4	5	0	1
	Hours	8.5	5.75	0	0	7.25	15.5	3.5	2.5	0	0	6	2.25	12.75	23	0	1
June	Sittings	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	10	2	1
	Hours	7.5	5.75	9.5	4	7.5	2.5	3	3.5	2.5	11.5	3.25	4.5	17.25	42	2.5	1.5
July	Sittings	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2
	Hours	4.75	8	5.25	5.5	10	19.75	3.25	3	4.75	6.5	1.5	1.5	5.5	9.5	1.5	0.75
August	Sittings	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	7	2	1
	Hours	6	3.75	4.5	7.5	9	3.25	5	6.75	0	4.5	2	5.25	9.5	24.25	4	3
Sept	Sittings	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	6		1
	Hours	8.5	8.25	9	1	7.25	3	4.5	2.5	8.5	5	2.5	13.5	12.25	29	0.5	2
Oct	Sittings	2	3	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	4	2	1
	Hours	4.75	8.25	3.5	6.5	11.5	7.5	5	4	4	0	1.5	7.5	9.75	15.5	0.50	3
Nov	Sittings	2	3	0	0	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	6	1	1
	Hours	4	5.25	0	0	13.75	2.75	3.5	4	3.75	7.25	6.25	12	18.25	25	1.25	1
Dec	Sittings	2	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	5	4	1	1
	Hours	3.5	4.5	5	6.5	0	0	8	4.25	0	0	2.25	2	11.75	11.75	0.50	1
Jan	Sittings	0	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	6	1	2
	Hours	0	8.5	4	4	5	8	1.5	1	0	0	9	4	6.5	18	1.5	2.5
Feb	Sittings	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	1
	Hours	6.25	5.25	9	6	3.75	3	3	2	3.5	5.5	1.75	3.5	12	14.25	5.75	2
March	Sittings	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	1
	Hours	0	6.25	3.5	4.5	3.25	3	5.5	0.75	9.75	6.25	3.5	12.25	1	6	2.5	2.25
Average Hours per sitting		**2.92**	**2.30**	**2.80**	**2.84**	**3.70**	**2.71**	**3.69**	**2.79**	**3.70**	**4.77**	**2.14**	**3.56**	**3.09**	**3.64**	**1.24**	**1.56**
Average # sittings per month		**1.75**	**2.66**	**1.58**	**1.33**	**2.00**	**2.25**	**1.08**	**1.08**	**0.92**	**0.92**	**1.66**	**1.66**	**3.60**	**5.25**	**1.50**	**1.25**

To Fisher Branch and return .....4.0 hours
To Garden Hill and return .....3.4 hours
To Gimli and return .....2.4 hours
To Lac du Bonnet and return .....2.7 hours
To Little Grand Rapids and return.....2.5 hours
To Lundar and return .....3.0 hours
To Morden and return .....3.1 hours
To Morris and return .....1.7 hours

APPENDIX Q

Court Utilization:

Winnipeg and Circuits

		Pauingassi		Poplar River		Powerview		Selkirk		Steinbach		St. Martin		St. Theresa Point		Stonewall		Teulon		St. Pierre-Jolys	
		2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004 - 2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005=2006	2004-2005	2005 2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
April	Sittings	0	1	1	0	5	6	10	9	8	9	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1
	Hours	0	4	3	0	15	9.5	19 75	17.75	26.25	23.5	9	9	0	0	6.5	3.25	4.5	2.5	0	2.5
May	Sittings	0	0	0	0	5	7	6	9	9	5	2	2	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	1
	Hours	0	0	0	0	14.25	16.75	26	13.75	27.25	7.25	7.5	7.5	0	0	5	3	2.5	2	0	4.25
June	Sittings	1	1	0	1	6	6	10	8	11	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Hours	6.75	7	0	4.5	21.25	17.5	27	25.25	27.25	17.75	5.5	7.5	6	6.5	6	3.5	2.5	1	0	6.25
July	Sittings	1	1	1	1	6	5	9	8	6	7	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1
	Hours	3.75	6.5	5.5	3	17	13	23.75	18.25	18.75	21.5	10	11.5	0	0	7.5	5.75	3.5	0.5	0	2.5
Aug	Sittings	0	0	0	0	5	6	9	10	10	6	2	3	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1
	Hours	0	0	0	0	10.5	13.25	26.25	19.25	30.25	13.25	8.25	8.5	0	0	4.5	5.5	1	2	0	2.75
Sept	Sittings	0	2	0	0	5	7	10	8	7	9	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2
	Hours	0	11	0	0	15.5	14.5	22	24.25	14.75	17.5	6.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	6	8.25	3.25	2	0	4
Oct	Sittings	0	0	1	1	7	6	11	8	10	8	2	3	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	1
	Hours	0	0	3.5	3.5	24.75	15	28.75	24.25	17.75	12	6.75	9.5	0	0	5	7.75	3.5	2	1	1.75
Nov	Sittings	1	1	0	0	6	3	9	9	8	8	2	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	2
	Hours	4	4.75	0	0	15.5	9	22.25	19.5	20	19.75	9.5	6	0	0	6.5	2.5	3	2	3	8
Dec	Sittings	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	7	5	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
	Hours	0	0	0	0	10	13	10	11.75	13.75	8.25	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	2	4.5	0	2	7.25	6.75
Jan	Sittings	0	0	0	1	6	6	10	12	8	7	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0
	Hours	0	0	0	3	17.5	13.5	31.5	22.25	21	15	0	4.25	0	0	4.25	6.25	3	1.5	2	0
Feb	Sittings	1	1	0	0	8	7	8	9	9	8	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Hours	4.25	3	0	0	18.75	18.5	15.25	26.25	23.75	14.75	8	11.5	1.5	0	5.5	6.75	2	2	2.5	7
Mar	Sittings	1	1	0	0	4	7	8	9	5	9	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Hours	4.5	3	0	0	10.5	25.75	20.75	23	12.5	17.5	4.5	6	0	9	3.5	7	2	1	2.5	3
Average Hours per sitting		**4.65**	**4.91**	**4.00**	**3.50**	**2.84**	**2.56**	**2.60**	**2.32**	**2.64**	**2.08**	**4.00**	**4.71**	**5.38**	**5.70**	**2.17**	**3.05**	**2.56**	**1.71**	***3.04**	**3.48**
Average # sittings per month		**0.42**	**0.66**	**0.25**	**0.33**	**5.58**	**5.83**	**8.75**	**8.83**	**8.00**	**7.50**	**1.66**	**1.66**	**0.33**	**0.42**	**1.92**	**1.75**	**1.00**		***1.00**	**1.17**

To Pauingassi and return .....4.0 hours
To Poplar River and return.....2.5 hours
To Powerview and return.....3.3 hours
To Selkirk and return.....1.0 hour
To Steinbach and return.....1.6 hours
To St. Martin and return .....6.5 hours
To St. Pierre-Jolys and return.....1.5 hours
To St. Therese Point and return .....3.5 hours
To Teulon and return 1.5hours
To Stonewall and return .....9 hours

** Sittings began in October 2004. This figure is based on 6 months*